LATEST CABLE NEWS.

The Chinese Preparing to Advance on Kuldja.

ANOTHER WOULD-BE REGICIDE.

Anti-Tariff Agitation in Germany.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Servia Demands Compensation for the Albanian Raids.

AUSTRIAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

Prince Napoleon Declines Eugenie's Invitation.

IBY CABLE TO THE HERALD. 1 LONDON, July 14, 1879. Herr Von Gessler has been appointed to succeed Dr. Falk as Minister of German Ecclesias-

The Post says that Prince Jerome Napoleon declined the invitation of the Empress Eugénic to visit her after the funeral of the Prince Im

It is said that when the carriage of Prince Napoleon and his sons drove up to Camden House, yesterday, not a third of the imperialistic spectators uncovered.

Operations against the Atchinese have been resumed. The Dutch troops, after several assaults, have captured four Atchinese strongholds. The enemy's loss was heavy.

The annual grand review was held yesterday by President Grévy. All of the notabilities were present. There was an immense crowd of spectators and the review was a great success. The correspondent of the Post, at Berlin

says the government contemplates augmenting the number of recruits for the army by 23,000 yearly, which will require an increased expenditure of 27,000,000 marks (\$6,750,000).

A despatch to the Daily News, from Alexandria, reports that the Egyptian steamer Samanoot has been lost at sea. She was returning from the Mauritius. Twenty-three natives and two Europeans perished.

CHINA CHECKING RUSSIA. Advices from Orenburg, received at St. Petersburg vesterday, to the 28th of June, confirm the report of the preparations making by the Chinese to march on Kuldja. The ill treatment of Russian merchants on the frontier con-

A BELGIAN KULLMANN.

A man has been arrested in Brussels on suspicion of being the author of the recent placards threatening to assassinate the King. He appears to be insane. The Etoile Belge says the individual arrested is not the author of th placards, but is charged with speaking insultingly of the King and declaring himself chosen by lot to assassinate him.

THE ITALIAN CABINET. A despatch from Rome announces that Signor Cairoli has submitted the following list of Min isters to the King:-

Signor Cairoli-President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs. Signor Villa-Minister of the Interior.

Signor Grimaldi-Minister of Finance. Signor Baccarini-Minister of Works. Signor Perez-Minister of Instruction.

A temporary arrangement will be made relative to the Ministries of War and Marine. GERMAN TARIFFS.

The German Tariff bill, as passed by the Reichstag, includes amendments providing that the grain duties shall come into force on the 1st of January, 1880, and the duty on flax on the 1st of July, 1880. The Standard's correspondent at Berlin announces that the constitutionalists will resume the anti-tariff agitation in August and will call a national meeting to be held in September to prepare for a vigorous campaign against the new tariff at the Prussian elections in October. The Berlin Post announces that in the Bundesrath a proposition has been introduced in favor of voting the estimates for two years.

GERMANY AS A SILVER PURCHASER. The Standard, in its financial article, says the coinage exigencies of Germany are incompatible with further Treasury sales of silver. It is generally believed that Germany will ultimately return to the double standard, in which case she would become a purchaser of silver.

TALMAGE IN LONDON.

LECTURING AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE AND AT THE EXETER HALL-VAST CROWDS IN ATTEND-

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, July 13, 1879. The Rev. Dr. Talmage preached and lectured ten times during the past week. On Tuesday be lectured at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. The trains from London thither took down immense crowds, and it was estimated that from twenty to thirty thousand persons listened to or at least saw the lecturer. The Marquis of Townsend presided. On Wednesday and Saturday Dr. Talmage lectured in Exeter Hall. Lord Kintore presided, and many of the nobility were present. During the week the Brooklyn divine has addressed no less than from seventy to eighty thousand people.

THE AUSTRIAN ELECTIONS.

THE POLITICAL ELEMENTS IN THE NEW CHAMBER.

VIENNA, July 13, 1879. The elections for the Reichsrath have terminated. They resulted in the return of 173 members of the various liberal groups and 175 conservatives and nationalists. Three of those elected have declined to sit, and two have been elected each for two places, thus rendering five supplementary elections necessary. The Fremdenblatt states that, in view of the many fresh elements introduced among the deputies, it is impossible at present to pronounce definite judgment on the political character of the new

means shares the opinion that the immediate resignation of the Cabinet is necessary.

THE PROBABILITIES OF AUSTRIAN POLITICS-WILL ANDRASSY BESIGN?

The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, writing two weeks ago, made the following interesting speculations regarding the future of Austrian politics:—"The elections will end as has been antic:pated, for it can already be seen that the liberals will worsted by the union of the clerico-feudals and the great landowners. The first result will be the replacement of the present Cis-Leithan Ministry by such a Cabinet as will undoubtedly in the end occasion Count Andrassy's retirement from the Presidency. The next Cabinet will favor the so-called equality of all the Austrian nations, do away with the Hungarian leadership, change the foreign policy and remove Count Andrassy from the Foreign Office, notwithstanding his favor with the Emperor being as great as ever, and the riendship between Austria and Germany being said to be stronger than hith-erto. The latter circumstance is constantly ad-duced as a proof of Count Andrassy's position being unshaken. However true that may be, it cannot change, but will only postpone, events which while still in the embryo stage, may perhaps be strong enough to influence the policy of Austro-Hungary. Austria will neither allow Panslavism to spread over the whole Balkan Peninsula nor Italy to rule the whole of the Adriatic coasts. Nor would Austria be frightened at any attack by Italy alone. dominant in the Balkans Austria would of Turks, Greeks, Albanians, and even Italians, of Turks, Greeks, Albanians, and even Italians, ever might help her. Therefore she is now also favoring Greek aspirations for Turkish territory more than she formerly did, although she never supposed that they would be disadvantageous to herself."

THE SERVIAN BOUNDARY.

A DEMAND MADE FOR THREE MILLION FRANCS COMPENSATION ON ACCOUNT OF THE ALBANIAN BAIDS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BELGRADE, July 13, 1879. The Servian government has advanced a claim for 3,000,000f. (\$600,000) against the Porte on account of raids by Albanians into Servian territory. If the Porte repudiates the claim, as is probable, it is thought that Servia will refuse to bear the proportion of the Turkish debt allotted her by the Treaty of Berlin in consideration of her increase of territory.

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE SERVIANS AND THE ALBANIANS ON ACCOUNT OF WHICH THE CLAIM IS MADE.

The raids on account of which Servis has made the above claim took place in April last. During Easter the Albanians frequently disturbed the whole southwest frontier of Servia. On the 19th of April, together with the Turks, they attacked the ervian frontier guards near Prepolitza and forced them to retreat. They occupied the town and then The inhabitants fied on their approach, but many were killed. Four brigades of Servians were sent fortified themselves with earthworks. According to version in the Wiener Tagblatt from Pers the conflict originated between the Mohammedan population of Kurchumli and the Servian cordon troops. The Mohammedans, in consequence of the severity of the Servian authorities and of the Bulgarians, had left their homes and went to camp along the frontier. They then wished to return, but were opposed by the Servian frontier guards. After a short and almost bloodless scuffle, they forced their way on two points-Prepositza and Manriki. Neither Turkish soldiers nor Arnauts of the district of Novi-Bazar took any part in this affair, which was entirely one between the Servians and their new subjects. This is the Turkish version of the affair. The government of Prince Milan then addressed a circular note to all the Great Powers on the subject of the "raids, robberies and strocities committed by the Albanians on Servian territory and Servian subjects." In this document ties, the Servian Minister, stated, among other things, that the Albanians had poured petro leum over one of their prisoners, and then set fire to him. His charred remains were found subsequently by the Servians. M. Ristics declared it hopeless to expect that this border war-tare will not continue to break out from time to time while the Servian frontier remains as it was left by the International Commission last year, and he therefore solicited all the Powers who were parties to the Berlin Treaty to consent to an adequate revision of the frontier line. This the Powers refused to do. On the 23d of May Prince Dondoukoff Korsakoff, the note to Servia, summoning her to evacuate the disputed districts. On the 12th of June Servia yielded the disputed ground to Bulgaria in conse quence of the Russian pressure. Soon afterward of Russian troops, took forcible possession of the disputed districts, driving out the officials. There was an attempt made by the Russian and Servian commissioners to arrange a boundary, but the attempt culminated in Russia driving the Servian officials across the line. According to the wording of the treaty of Berlin, the disputed territory really belongs to the Bulgarians, though the treaty of San Stefano apportioned it to Servia. Servia wishes a revision of the new frontier at Vranja. M. Ristics, in his last note to the Powers, does not demand any increase of territory, but only a defensible frontier, as th present line, he says, affords no protection against the incursions and raids of the Albanians and Circassians from the Turkish side of the frontier.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, R. L., July 13, 1879. His Grace the Duke of Argyll passed the day in a very quiet manner. He attended divine service at nts' Episcopal Chapel, where Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., rector of Grace Church, New York, officiated The Duke was accompanied by his daughters, Lady Elizabeth Campbell and Lady Mary Campbell, and by the family of his host, Mr. Cyrus W. Field. Hamilton Fish, George Bancroft, the venerable historian indney Webster and many others called at Mr. Field's residence to-day to pay their respects to His Brace. This afternoon the Duke, in company with Mr. Field, called upon Mr. Bancroft at his cottage on the Cliffs. To-morrow the party will have a busy time of it, and the day will be hardly long enough to carry out the programme laid down for the enter-tainment of the party. They will leave for New York to-morrow night, accompanied by Mr. Field.

THE FRENCH RAMS.

HIGH MASS ON BOARD ONE OF THE VESSELS-ENTERTAINMENTS PROVIDED FOR THE OFFI-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE BERALD.]

NEWPORT, July 13, 1879. High mass was celebrated on board of the French flagship La Galissonniere this morning. M. Outrey, the French Minister, and Mine. Outrey and quite a party of ladies and gentlemen from the city were present, the Admiral having sent his steam launen to convey them to the ship.

The lawn party to be given by M. Outrey tomorrow, between five and seven o'clock, is for the subordinate officers of the fleet, the others having been present at the entertainment given last night, as announced in to-day's Hanal.b. The Admiral and the officers are expected to be present, however. The band from the flagship will turnish the music. quite a party of ladies and gentlemen from the city

SITTING BULL

THE HOSTILE SIGUX GOADED TO DESPERATION BY HUNGER-A WAR IMMINENT.

CHICAGO, July 13, 1879. A special from a trustworthy source in Dakota states that the Sioux under Sitting Bull are goaded to desperation by hunger, and that they are massing in large numbers for war. Great uneasiness exists among the settlers as a number of outrages have already been committed and it is predicted that one of Judgment on the political character of the new Chamber. The Fremdenblatt, however, by no will soon be inaugurated.

A BOLD OUTRAGE.

A YOUNG LADY CHLOROFORMED AND CARRIED OFF FROM THE STREETS OF BALTIMORE-HORRIBLE INJURIES INFLICTED UPON HER-HER RESCUE IN A SEMI-CONSCIOUS CONDI-

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.)

Baltimons, Md., July 13, 1879. An outrage, which it is believed has no parallel for boldness and strocity in the history of criminal acts suburbs on Saturday night, the victim being a young and respectable girl of nineteen, and her fiendi sailant an unknown man, who succeeded in making his escape after accomplishing the horrible crime. The punishment for such an offence in this State is

The story is a remarkable one. That a your woman could be approached on the public street at an early hour in the evening, suddenly chloro-formed into a condition of semi-consciousness, assisted on a street car, carried into the suburbs and brutaily outraged seems almost incredible; and yet the startling story, after hours of labor, has been fully verified. The victim of the fiendish outrage is Miss Georgie McComas, less than twenty years of age. When a child she was admitted to the Home of the Friendless, where she remained until about twelve years of age. A situation was then procured for her in the family of Dr. Murphy (since deceased), at Port Deposit, Md., where she resided until less than a year ago. Soon after reaching the age of eighteen she came to Baltimore in the hope of securing a more desirable posi-tion, and upon reaching the city at once applied to Mrs. Crook, president of the Home, and requested that lady to secure her a place in a family. Mrs. Crook referred her to Mr. Cornelius, Superin-tendent of the Maryland Industrial School for Girls, and Mr. Cornelius secured her a place in the family of G. W. Almack, No. 317 Mulberry street.

of G. W. Aimack, No. 317 Mulberry street.

THE OUTRAGE.

After finishing her household duties on the evening of Saturday she left the house, saying she intended to take a short walk, as was her usual custom, confining herself, however, to the square on which she lived. The street is rather dimly lighted, affording her assailant an opportunity of coming alongside of her almost before she was aware of his presence. He setzed her by the arm, and, as she turned in alarm to ascertain his object, drew from his pecket a small bottle containing a liquid of some kind—chloroform or some other amesthetic—and applied it to her mouth and nostrils. At the first inhalation she lost the power to make an outery and was soon in a condition of half consciousness and almost paralyzed with terror and the effects of the drug.

almost paralyzed with terror and the effects of the drug.

IN A STREET CAR.

Her assailant then drawing his arm through hers led her in the direction of a street railway line, and assisting her into the car placed her in a seat and took one himself by her side. They rode together until near the upper terminus in the neighborhood of Druid Hill Park, when the man stopped the car, assisted her off, and half dragged her, as supposed, beyond the city limits into a woods. The physical condition of the unfortunate victim was such that she was unable to offer the slightest resistance, but she has no recollection of the assault, as before it was made she lost entire consciousness. While in this condition she was brutally outraged. Her face was scratched and her mouth and limbs bore evidence of rough usage. As near as she can determine it was about eleven o'clock when she was restored to consciousness, and upon attempting to rise from the ground saw her assailant in the act of leaving her. He probably remained to see that she had not been fatally assaulted, and upon seeing her partiy restored offered no further violence and quickly disappeared from sight.

HENTORED TO CONSCIOUSNESS.

her. He producty remained to see, that she had not been fatally assaulted, and upon seeing her partiy restored offered no further violence and quickly disappeared from sight.

MISTORED TO CONSCIOUNESS.

After a great effort the girl, suffering terribly from her horrible treatment and still under the influence of the drug, raised herself and began the effort of returning to the city. She was totally unacquainted with the locality. For more than an hour she wandered aimlessly around. It was nearly one o'clock this (Sunday) morning when she reached Edmondson avenue and Carey street, where her appearance wandering along and apparently intoxicated attracted the attention of a couple of gentlemen who were returning home. The girl passed, walking slowly and with difficulty, and after going half a block sand down exhausted on the steps of a dwelling. She was found crouched down on the steps and suffering terribly from nervous prostration, superinduced by the brutal treatment she had received and alarm at fluding herself alone and unprotected. She was neatly but plainly attired and her demeanor was modest and appearance attractive. She is slightly above the medium stature and of rather siender physique. Upon being adressed she at first gave vent to her grief, but soon recovered upon being assured that she would be afforded protection, and briefly outlined the story of the outrage as given above, the particulars of which she afterward related more circumstantially to the wife of one of the gentlemen. A glass of water was obtained for her, and an offer to permit her to remain at the residence of the gentleman was gratefully accepted. She was still suffering from the wife of one of the gentlemen, after a conversation with her, and convinced of the truth of her star ling story, provided for her comfortably. A medical examination was made to-day by Dr. Crim, who pronounced it a case of violent outrage. The family where the girl lived give her an excellent requisition and steps were taken to apurchen dithe exeming and steps w reputation for respectability and veracity. The case was placed in the hands of the police authorities this evening and steps were taken to apprehend the assairant. Miss McComas never any the man before but says she can identify him.

THE MARY RADCLIFFE MURDER.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE FOUL DEED AND OF THE SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER-A DES-PERATE CHARACTER'S TRAGIC END.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 13, 1879. Additional facts have come to light concerning the murder of the woman Mary Radeliffe last night by James Heaton. The woman had been Heaton's few hours before the tragedy he was heard to say that he could not then drink much whiskey, because that he could not then drink much whiskey, because he had to shoot somebody. At eleven o'clock he met the woman on a crowded thoroughfare. He offered his hand to her, which she refused to take, whereupon he fired the shot which took effect in her right bleast. Heaton immediately fled, and being closely pursued by the police he turned into a private alley which led to a vacant lot which was surrounded by a fence that he could not climb. Believing that he was cornered, he deliberately shot himself through the brain and died in a few minutes. Heaton was a desperate character. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary soveral years ago for inciting a riot in this city, but was pardoned by the Governor. He was afterward convicted in thirty cases of misdemeanor as Clerk of the Superior Court, which would have sent him to the Penitentiary for ten years but for his tragic death.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 13, 1879. U. M. Stowers, president of the Stowers Packing Company, of Scranton and Chicago, died suddenly here to-day of heart disease.

SAN FRANCISCO WALKING MATCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13, 1879. In the walking match the state of affairs is de cidedly changed since yesterday. McIntye at six P. M. had 260 miles to his credit and Scott 259, but both are badly used up, while Edwards, who been doing good work, running at times, scored 239 miles and is in splendid condition, had scored 239 miles and is in splendid condition, with every prospect of winning. Callahan is even with Edwards, but so lame as to be virtually out of the race. Bowman, having made 224 miles, is in improved condition and may come in second. The others are so far behind that they have no chance. The attendance and interest are increasing.

A BASEBALL CLUB DISBANDS.

Urrea, N. Y., July 13, 1879. The Utica Baseball Club has disbanded, being some \$1,100 in debt and continually losing money. The players have been paid in full. Nearly all the players will secure positions in other clubs.

KILLED BY A BALL BAT.

PROVIDENCE, B. I., July 13, 1879. John Campbell, aged twelve, while playing bas ball, last evening, was killed by an accidental blow from a bat in the hands of a boy named McClane, who was arrested, but discharged.

DEATH OF A HOTEL KEEPER.

Boston, July 13, 1879. Daniel Chamberlain, proprietor of the Adams House, this city, died to-day, aged sixty-nine. He was a prominent citizen and well known hotel pro-

CONDITION OF WESTERN CROPS.

OMAHA, Neb., July 13, 1879. The Republican publishes crop reports from coun ties on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad as far west as the North Piatte. With few unimportant exceptions, where damages have resulted from hair and insects, all grain is in fine condition. Wheat is in good average crop. The corn crop will be larger than ever betere.

SUSPICION OF WIFE MURDER.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF THE WOMAN-VAGUE HINTS WHICH LED TO THE HUSBAND'S ARREST-STATEMENT OF THE ELDEST CHILD-VAIN SEARCH FOR THE BODY-STORY OF THE ACCUSED.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 13, 1879.

Another tragedy is believed to have taken place in this vicinity which appears quite as horrible a those which have given the southern portion of Berkshire county a bloody reputation. In the second week of May last Mrs. John Shufelt, the wife of a North Egremont laborer, sud denly disappeared. There have been suspicions of foul play, and her husband has been arrested and taken to the Pittsfield Jail charged with murdering can parentage, resided a mile and a half west of North Egrement on the Hillsdale road and was married ten years ago to Esther Fields, then sixteen years of age. Her parents still reside at Mount Washington. Four children had been born to them, the eldest being now over nine years old. When Mrs. Shufelt mys. teriously disappeared in May the affair created n little gossip among the neighbors. But Shufel eral towns adjoining that, but for some remarks lately made by him, the affair might have gone out SUSPICIOUS INQUIRIES.

He has recently inquired of parties how long it would take for a rope to rot off under water if holding something down, and he told some boys who were going fishing in one of the lakes in the vicinity

He has recently inquired of parties how long it would take for a rope to rot off under water if holding something down, and he told some boys who were going fishing in one of the lakes in the vicinity "that they might bring up something which they wouldn't wish to see." The oldest boy now says that his father and mother, just before the latter went away, had a quarrel; that his father threw a stick of wood and hit her on the head; that she never spoke after that, and that his father put her on the bed, went out and harnessed a horse, came in and took her clothes and carried both them and his mother away. These and some other circumstances warranted Shufelt's arrest, and Sherif Langdon, of Great Barrington, took him to jail Thursday to await an examination at that town next Friday.

SEARCH FOR EVIDENCE.

A large party went out from Great Barrington Friday night to drag Prospect Lake, in hopes of finding the body, which the boy's story and Shufelt's hints led them to think might be buried there. Rain prevented their doing anything, but the officers visited North Egremont Saturday to search the Shufelt house. They found blood on the wall, wain-scoting and ceiling, thus corroborating the boy's story that Shufelt knocked his wife down and dragged her to the other room. Blood marks were also found along the way. Pieces of the wall were taken to Great Barrington by Sheriffs Norton and Langdon. Shufelt's boat was found on the lake nearly full of water. The water is about thirty feet deep where the boy thinks his mother lies buried, and the lake will have to be dragged. The party Friday night had a locomotive head light reflected into the water, but nothing could be seen.

Shufelt repeated his version of the affair when arrested, which agrees with that told all along since his wife's disappearance. He says that after his marriage he found that his wife had borne a bad or at least doubtful character, but on her promise to lead a better life he promised to live with her. They lived together for five years without trouble,

YELLOW FEVER AT MEMPHIS.

NO NEW CASES REPORTED -A MORE HOPEPUL FEELING-QUARANTINE ON FREIGHTS BAISED-CONDITION OF PATIENTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 13, 1879.

The day has been an unusually quiet one. Services were held in a few of the churches, but the attendance was very limited. A stroll through the res on of the city showed many deserted dwellings, the occupants of whom have fled from the city. The State Board of Health to-day suspen the quarantine against all freights which, in a mean ure, will cause a revival of business. The merchants are more hopeful, but there is no disguising the are more nopen, our trees as a dargaring the community which will not be allayed till time has demonstrated whether or not the fever will spread from the sporadic cases that have been reported.

CONDITION OF PATIENTS.

At six o'clock this attenuous Judge Ray was dying. Dr. R. W. Mitchell, his attenuous physician, says he will barely die before midnight. His son is but lit-

will barely die before midnight. His son is but lit-tle better off and will hardly survive. An order came to the Board of Health at five o'clock to send disin-fectants to Judge Ray's residence, which will be thoroughly disinfected under the direction of the Health Office.

thoroughly disinfected under the direction of the Health Office.

THE WEATHER.

The weather is extremely warm, the thermometer ranging above eighty-five all the earlier hours of the afternoon. This evening there are indications of rain, which will be gladly welcomed.

No new cases have been reported and otherwise the city is in a remarkably healthy condition. The quarantine against passengers and baggage is still being enforced, but if no new cases are reported within the next three days it is presumed these precautions will not be necessary.

Dr. Mitchell stated this atternoon that history does not contain a single case where an epidemic had its origin and took its start from sporadic cases. If the theory holds good in Memphis this season it will prove conclusively that our only danger lies in importation of the disease.

Judge Ray died at nine o'clock to-night and was buried almost immediately in Elmwood Cemetery, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, of which he was a member. His son lies in a critical condition.

FIRES IN THE DISMAL SWAMP.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1 Роптямости, Va., July 13, 1879.

For several days fierce fires have been raging in arious parts of the Dismal Swamp caused by the protracted drought, and large quantities of cord ood and valuable timber have been destroyed. To day the flames seemed to be greatly increased near Portsmouth, and the smoke hung in huge masses over the city all day. The soil of the swamp has burned in some places twenty feet below the sur-face. Unless there is rain soon the destruction of face. Unless there is rain soon the destruction of property in the swamp region will be serious to the timber getters.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, July 14-1 A. M.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, rising barometer, northeast to southeast winds, cooler, cloudy weather and occasional rains. For the West Gulf States, stationary or rising barometer, southeast winds, stationary tempera-

tures and clear weather. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary or higher pressure, southerly winds, slightly cooler, partly cloudy weather. For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri

Valleys and upper lake region, south and east winds, rising barometer, warmer, clear weather, followed in For the lower lake region, stationary pressure, warmer, clear weather and southerly winds. For the Middle Atlantic States and New England,

southeast to southwest winds, stationary or higher pressure and temperature, clear or partly cloudy The rivers will fall at Pittsburg, and possibly in

the Lower Mississippi, and elsewhere remain stationary.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparicon with the corresponding date of last year, as

parison with the corresponding cate of last visits pharmacy, Herald Building, No. 218 Broadway:—

1878, 1879, 1879, 1878, 1878, 1879,

3 A. M. 68 65 63 630 P. M. 80 86 6 A. M. 68 69 6 P. M. 80 80 80 9 A. M. 71 76 9 P. M. 75 73 12 M. 75 80 12 P. M. 69 71

WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1879. PASSING BOUND THE HAT FOR THE OHIO CAM-PAIGN.

The republican members of the House having smothered, pro tempore, the bill prohibiting political assessments, the electrosynary hat has begun to circulate in the departments in order that the Republ can Congressional Committee may be provided with the sinews of war for the Ohio campaign. It is noticeable, however, that "voluntary contributions" are solicited with much less assurance than forthe proceedings of those who have undertaken to make collections that suggests a conscious-ness on their part of the questionable legitimacy of their undertaking. The responses, so far, do not appear to be very encouraging. Where one man contributes say one per cent of his yearly salary a score will give less than one-third of that propor tion, excusing themselves on the ground that they are voters in other States. Indeed, many stalwart Northern republicans object to contribute anything. They cannot see, they say, why they should be called upon to pay the piper while the Ohio fellows are dancing into so many good offices. Others again are loud in their denunciation of the lukewarm and the stingy, and protest that every office-holder should be forced to render material support to the party in power, or make way for others who would be only too glad to take the emoluments of office minus

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION—NOTABLE REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS-A STRICT

ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW. General Dumont, Supervising Inspector General of the Steamboat Service, has recently returned from a tour of inspection in seven of the ten steamboat districts of the United States, including New York, and will leave on Sunday to complete the inspection of the other three, proceeding first to Philadelphia, where, in company with Mr. Kirby, the new Supervising Inspector, he will make a thorough examina tion of every portion of that district. The object of these visits has been to make himself more generally acquainted with the steamboat service, and, as far as possible, to form the acquaintance of the leading steamboat owners and manufacturers of boiler iron. The statistics and facts gained in his tour of inspection will be incor-porated in General Dumont's third annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30. Among the satisfactory evidences of a more earnest desire on the part of manufacturers of boiler iron to comply with the law, General Dumont says that they are most ready and anxious even to fulfil now to the very letter the requirements of the Board of Supervising Inspectors, and that they are combining with the tensile strength requisite for steamboat boilers ductility, which gives additional security to all boilers used on vessels propelled in whole or part by steam. The inspection service has been greatly improved every year since General Dumont was placed in charge of this important bureau of the Treasury Department, until steamboat owners have been compelled to recognize the practical wisdom and economy of the service as it is now administered. Where they formerly were reluctant to carry out the suggestions made by inspectors, they now cheerfully comply with the rules. and the reports of the inspectors show an unusua demand upon their time to attend to the inspection calls made by the owners of large steamboats. Norwalk there has been less complaint made by the inspectors of attempts to evade the rules of the Board of Supervising Inspectors, and it is stated as a fact that \$25 would have repaired the boilers of that boat at the time of the explosion, but that the owners were not willing to lose the time which it would have required, and for this they have had to pay nearly \$60,000. The objection hitherto made to hydrostatic pressure in testing boilers because of the strain upon the boilers so tested is also fast disappearing. An instance is given of one of the North River boats, supposed to be the safest on the river, the boilers of which, having been repaired, were subjected to this test not long ago, when the flues collapsed before the pressure was anywhere near that which the owners claimed the boat was entitled to have under steam. These and other instances General Dumont says have directed the attention of steamboat owner to the importance of co-operating with the govern ment officers in carrying out the provisions of laws nade to protect life and property on steamboats. The reason given for these changes in the conduct of steamboat men is that the rules of the service are enforced by the Supervising Inspector General and his subordinates as they never have been before, was threatened with removal for too much officiousness. Now the rules are so vigorously carried out that there is not a licensed officer in the steamboat service who does not fear suspension or that his license will be revoked for failing in his duty. These reformations have had a salutary effect upon the service everywhere, and the statistics which will accompany the report show that the number of lives lost by accident during the year ended June 30, 1879,

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

was 105, whereas during the preceding fiscal year the number was 212; and the number of accidents was

reduced during the last year to 31, while the preced

ing year the number was 47. Every report made to

the Treasury Department of infractions of the law is

promptly investigated, and it is the hope of the head

of the steamboat service that the statistics of the

ensuing fiscal year will show even a greater decrease

in the number of accidents and the number of lives

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1879. THE NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH-ITS DUTIES AND POWERS DEFINED BY ITS VICE PRESI-

In view of the misconceptions which seem to pre vail in many parts of the Southern States with regard to the powers and duties of the National Board of Health, Dr. Billings, the vice president of that organization, has addressed the following letter to the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley :-

that organization, has addressed the following letter to the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley:—
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SANITARY COUNCIL OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY:—
DEAR SIB—I presume that the telegrams and printed documents which we have sent to you will have made matters plain to you, but there seems to be so much misconception as to the powers and duties of the National Board of Health, as shown by the comments in the daily press, that we should have a clear understanding on one or two points. It seems to me very clear that it is the duty of the State and local health authorities to take the initiative in adopting rules and regulations for preventing the spread of contagious diseases. The National Board of Health has made certain recommendations for such rules, which it has printed and placed in our hands. These recommendations should be taken as indicating the minimum amount of precaution to be taken. A State or local authority may make more stringent rules than these, and if they are too stringent, even to absolute non-intercourse, this Board has no power to interiere. It is only when a State or local authority retuses to take even the precaution considered indispensable by this Board that he can take action legally in the matter. In the next place, I would observe that this Board is not expected to do all the work of prevention, nor to pay for the doing of such work. The State and local Boards should first do what they can, and then we can come in to supplement their efforts—'to aid and co-operate,' in the terms of the law. It is, therefore, the duty of State and local authorities to keep the National Board of Health fully informed on the following pounts, namely:—

First—As to what rules and regulations they have adopted.

First—As to what rules and dopted.

Second—As to now far they can carry out the rules

adopted.

Second—As to now far they can earry out the rules and regulations.

Third—As to what aid they think it is necessary that the National Beard shall furnish in order that proper rules and regulations may be enforced. With regard to this request for aid details should be given. This Beard cannot place money in the hands of a local board to be expended at the discretion of the latter. It must be known what the money is to be used for; whether for the hire of inspectors or police, for the purchase of disinfectants, for the erection of sheds, for the purpose of establishing local quarantine, &c. Please make these points clear to the members of the Council, and let us have no unnecessary delay in the taking of action by the health authorities represented in that Council.

I need hardly say to you that it is the desire of this Board to do everything in its power to prevent the spread of yellow fever by aiding State and municipal boards of health in their efforts to discover the first cases, to isolate them and thus stamp out the disease, as well as carry out the usual systems of quarantine, and I am glad to be able to assure you that the Secretary of the Treasury is in accord with

small as compared with that plan done. Do not let authorities.

One more observation and I am done. Do not let quarantine occupy the attention of your Council to the exclusion of mu leips cleauliness, which last is the great object to be secured. Keep us fully informed as to your operations, and be sure that your recommendations will receive prompt attention. Very truly yours.

JOHN S. BILLINGS,

Vice President National Board of Health.

INTENSE HEAT IN CHARLESTON.

SIXTEEN DEATHS PROM SUNSTROKE-NAMES OF THE VICTIMS-THE THERMOMETER AT ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 13, 1879.

The unprecedented heated spell which began here last Wednesday culminated on Saturday with the most intense heat that has been experienced in this city in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. The thermometer at two P. M. reached 111 degrees and over a hundred cases of sunstroke-sixteen of which have proved fatalhave been reported.

LIST OF THE DEAD. The names of those who died from the effects of

the heat are as follows:HENRY ALHERS, German, grocer. HENRY JOHNSON (colored), labore WILLIAM PRICE (colored), farmer. HENRY DOUGHERTY, colored box JOHN TURNER, colored, waiter. DAPHNEY GRANT, colored, cook. JOHN HEINZ, German, farmer. JAMES E. MANNING, painter. Mrs. BURNEYER, German.

HENRY M. LARRESSEY, reilroad hand. WILLIAM MONAHAN, Irish, milkman. B. GALTON, bricklayer. Captain B. W. McTUROS, dry goods clerk. L. H. CRAMER, German, baker.

A. D. GRAVER, German, grocer. Rev. JOHN FORREST, D. D., pastor of the Scotch

Church. thunderstorm to-day has broken up the heated spell

and the thermometer has fallen to seventy-seven RAILWAY PASSENGER RATES.

The Chicago and Aiton road has cut passenges rates between here and Jefferson City. It is not yet known whether the Missouri Pacific, the competing road, will do likewise. It is asserted that the Chicago and Alton road is also selling round trip

chicago and Alton road is also selling round trip tickets from here to Hays City, on the Kansas Pacific, much below the other roads.

Representatives of the Chicago and Alton, Wabash, Yandalia and Hannibal and St. Joseph roads had a conference here yesterday to discuss the advisability of advancing passenger rates from Kansas City to the East, but nothing was done, owing to the refusal of General Manager Hopkins, of the Wabash road, to agree upon any compromise.

The southern extension of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road to Las Veoss N. M. 118 miles agree upon any compromise.

The southern extension of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road to Las Vegas, N. M., 118 miles south of Colorado, has just been completed and is now open for traffic.

MOULDERS' STRIKE.

READING, Pa., July 13, 1879. The moulders, 140 in number, employed at the Reading Hardware Works, struck for higher wages at the close of business Saturday evening. The proprietors notified them that the works would be closed for one month.

At a meeting of moulders held during the evening, it is rumored, a general strike was ordered, to commence Monday morning. There are about one thousand moulders employed at the various hard-ware works and foundries in the city.

RUFFIANISM RAMPANT. THE TABLES TURNED UPON THE POLICE IN THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD-OFFICER JAMES S.

HUFF SEVERELY INJURED.

Officer James S. Huff was assigned to a new post in the Twenty-second precinct yesterday after-noon, including a portion of Eleventh avenue, in the vicinity of Fifty-sixth street. About half-past five o'clock a crowd of ruffians collected on the corner of Fifty-sixth street and Eleventh avenue. The officer ordered them to move on, but was not heeded. officer ordered them to move on, but was not heeded. He then attempted to arrest one of them, and had him by the collar when a "pal," named Thomas Hannigan, of No. 785 Eleventh avenue, assaulted him and knocked him down. He sprang to his feet and grappled with Hannigan. The crowd turned upon him and rescued their fellow, beating the officer unmercitully about the head, closing both of his eyes and fracturing his nose, besides bruising him about the body. They would undoubtedly have killed him but for the screaming of a woman who witnessed the

ing Hannigan in custody. They continued to search for his companions.

ANOTHER OFFICER ASSAULTED.

At fifteen minutes past six o'clock last evening Officer Farrell, of the same precinct, was standing on the corner of Tenth avenue and Fitty-third street waiting for his relief, when about fifteen or twenty ruffians on the opposite corner began to fight. He rushed over and attempted to quell the mêlie, when all of them turned upon him. He was struck a heavy blow in the face before he could use his "billy:" and, finding himself in close quarters, he rapped for assistance, at the same time drawing his revolver. Officer Cottrell came up, and, with drawn clubs and cocked revolvers, the two men compelled the crowd to beat a hasty retreat, but failed to make any arrest.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Colonel Gordon, of the Royal Engineers, British army, is at the St. Nicholas. George B. Spriggs, of the Great Western Bailway of Canada, is at the Brevoort. Judge J. S. Polk, of Des Moines, Iowa, is at the Fifth Avenue. Stephen T. Arnot, of Elmira, is

EVERY SUFFERING INVALID CAN BE BENE-ted by RICHARD'S TREITOTAL TONIC. It never fails to do ood. Call and try it free. 18 Vesey st. Druggiste

ARE SOO WY AA E

Gentlemen's fine French calf and kid Dress Garrens and Oxyono Ties, St. St. 30, St and St. Ladies' fine button Boors, St. 30, St. 30, St and St. at BROOKS', 1,108 Broadway, corner 29th st. SOFT, EASY SUMMER SHOES CHEAP. Corner 20th st. BROOKS, No. 1, 196 Broadw

Pallon st.

ANDREW J. HOPE

ANDREW J. HOPE

offers a pound package of Candy
for a quarter of a dollar.

Fulton st.,

44

44

SAFF

ALLEN'S BRAIN FOOD .- SAFE, EFFECTUAL remedy for nervous debility. Agents-Ditman, Aster House: Zitz, 1,240 Broadway; Allen Pharmacy, 315 1st av. Send for circular.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DIE LA GRANGE HAS JUST PUBLISHED THE Collowing IMPORTANT MEDICAL WORKS—
Social Exist of the Treasure Day. Price, low "What to Est, Drink man Day. Price, low "What to Est, Drink make, Price and the propriate of the state of the propriation and degenent not the size. Price of "promatice Decay" A very important work on nervous prostration and degeneration; also faise or "spurious" prostration and the substantial properties of the substantial work over publishes on the subject. Frice, 22c. May be had direct from the suthor. Consultation personally or by letter.

11 East 17th st., near Union square, New York.